



NO. 1,571.

FAR FROM PEACEFUL

Sagasta Helpless Before Spanish Rage at Our Terms.

HYENA WEYLER BALKS

Dissident Leaders Are for War and New Ministers.

SAMPSON'S SHIPS FOR SPAIN

The indications are that the Premier must resign. A majority of the cabinet are for war. The army in Cuba. The President preparing to forward the Eastern Squadron. The situation totally changed.

London, Aug. 5.—A message of grave significance was received here tonight from your Madrid correspondent. It should be explained that twice only since the outbreak of the war has a press telegram been permitted to pass the censorship without delay that sometimes amount to twenty-four to thirty-six hours.

The first exception was a brief message sent by permission of the cabinet, on July 29, announcing that the ministry had unanimously voted to seek peace.

The second is the following dispatch, which was received by your correspondent at 5 o'clock, two hours after it was filed in Madrid:

"The result of the conferences has not benefited the government and has endangered the negotiations. Sagasta's early resignation is mooted."

Robledo's denials. The conferences referred to in the dispatch are the consultations which have been progressing for the past thirty-six hours between Prime Minister Sagasta and the leaders of the other parties and groups, including Senor Robledo, who, as told in last night's dispatches, vehemently denounces the American terms.

Inasmuch as the above message was sent by the consent, and, probably, at the desire of the Spanish government, it may, perhaps, be surmised that the underlying motive of the Spanish cabinet is to induce the American Government to modify some of its demands by indicating that the domestic situation in Spain renders it impossible for Senor Sagasta to yield to the present terms.

Even if this is the reason the Spanish authorities were anxious to facilitate the transmission of the intelligence to the United States, it may be assumed that the facts justify your correspondent in telegraphing in the above terms.

There is no question that the Sagasta government is anxious to conclude an immediate peace, but it is not yet clear whether it has the power to do so.

No Answer at Present. A dispatch to the Central News from Madrid says it is reported that the cabinet has decided not to send an answer at present to the demands of the United States. The ministers are extremely reserved.

An official dispatch from Santiago says that there are 6,000 sick and wounded Spanish soldiers in the town, and that they are inhumanely treated by the American officials, who deny them proper food and medicine and compel them to sleep outdoors.

Madrid, Aug. 5.—In an interview today with Prime Minister Sagasta, Senor Silveira, the leader of the Dissident Conservatives, advocates peace, but he thinks that reserve is necessary until the negotiations shall have been completed and the Cortes shall have met.

Gen. Polavieja, Chinchilla and Azcarra are naturally inclined, as soldiers, to support war. Should the Cuban army persist in continuing the war, it possesses the means to do so.

Weyler Stays Out. Senor Barrio, a Carlist leader, and Gen. Weyler have declined to confer with Senor Sagasta.

There was a meeting of the cabinet this afternoon.

Although Gen. Azcarra and Chinchilla, in their conference with Senor Sagasta, personally favored war, they admitted that its prosecution depended

upon the means that could be furnished. They guaranteed that the army, despite its disappointments, would obey the government.

Senor Nocedal, the Ultramontane leader, said that war must be carried on Ponce, even if the Yankees should capture the Spanish ports. Perhaps, then, an international conflagration will engulf Spain and give her an opportunity of gaining more than the proposed shameful peace allows.

In an interview today, Senor Robledo prophesied that, if peace was concluded, the people would soon have cause to repent.

He added that Senor Sagasta had told him that the United States demanded possession of Manila and Subig Bay. M. Cambon, the French ambassador at Washington, acting in behalf of Spain, had induced President McKinley to substitute another word for "possession," but it had the same effect.

Manila Creates Panic. Senor Robledo's statement caused somewhat of a sensation. It had been believed that the United States had only asked for the temporary occupation of Manila, pending a settlement.

Senor Salmeron, one of the Republican leaders, refused to confer with Senor Sagasta. He says that he will speak his views in the Cortes.

Gen. Martinez Campos and the Duke of Tetuan did not regard the present cabinet as equal to the task of achieving peace on good conditions. They advocate the formation of a stronger ministry.

Senor Robledo deems the cabinet incapable of prosecuting the war and recommends a national cabinet in which he and Gen. Weyler should have prominent places.

Senor Castelar is too unwell to visit the prime minister. He instructed Senor Silveira to recall to Senor Sagasta the Virginia affair in 1873, when the energy displayed by Spain saved her interests. Every effort ought, therefore, to be made to save Porto Rico. Nevertheless, he believes it expedient to make peace.

Demand the Cortes. Senors Silveira and Salmeron insist that the Cortes should be immediately convened.

It is reported, but the report lacks confirmation, that Senor Sagasta has yielded to Senor Silveira's pressure and agreed to convene parliament.

Gen. Weyler's refusal to confer with the prime minister was conveyed in a characteristic note. He expressed surprise that Senor Sagasta desired to consult with him concerning peace when he did not consult with him regarding war. He added that the nation had been disappointed in what it was entitled to look to its leaders for, namely, success in war.

ANXIETY OVER PEACE.

The News from Madrid Was Laid Before the President.

The news from Madrid relating unsatisfactory results from the conference over peace terms was placed in the hands of Secretary Alger, who regarded it as sufficiently significant to demand the attention of the President. The dispatch was considered at some length during a late White House conference between the President, the Secretary of War and Gen. Corbin, which lasted until nearly midnight.

Just before retiring from the Executive mansion Secretary Alger said: "I have no comment to make for publication. The news is very significant, but officially we know nothing of the matter."

The intelligence from Madrid, by way of London, is, however, strangely in accord with an apprehension that has been gradually developing in Administration ranks for upwards of thirty-six hours.

With each succeeding hour that brings no word from Spain the fear of a rupture in peace negotiations increases. The President is now said to expect a display of Castilian statecraft and cunning on the part of the Spanish government, which will result in either continuing peace far into the future, or hastening its advent, for with the first evidence of the enemy's insincerity the war will, in pursuance of plans already formulated, take a turn wholly at variance with Spanish expectations.

This prediction was made last night by an old Administration official, who is in a position to know something of the trump cards held by this Government which will be played to effectually dampen Spain's desire to quibble over terms.

SAGASTA'S ARTFUL DODGE.

A Vain Effort to Gain Time and Important Concessions.

Madrid, Aug. 5.—(4:40 a. m.)—At the cabinet meeting last night the ministers agreed upon a reply to the United States, accepting the principle of the American terms without prejudice to the discussion of certain essential points regarding the Philippines. They will communicate their decision to the Queen Regent today. Her agreement is considered assured.

It is now believed that Senor Sagasta will continue in power.

The council approved a project to raise the total issue of bank notes to 2,500,000,000 pesetas.

Senor Gago, minister of public works, believes that peace will be made on easier conditions than those announced.

Veldheim Is Expelled. Johann Veldheim, Aug. 5.—Ludwig Veldheim, who was recently acquitted of the charge of murdering Wolf Joel, a nephew of the late Barney Barnato, has been expelled from the Transvaal. He has gone to Lourenço Marques, in Portuguese territory.

La Petra's excellent meals. 5c. Eloquent and G. 10-cm. 100 feet Best Seasoned Boards, \$1. All one width, one thickness, one length.

THE AMERICANS ADVANCE

A Bridge Across the Das Calabredos River Reached.

FLANKED BY HIGH HILLS

It is an important strategic position—Spanish troops in a block-house near Coamo fire on a few mounted men of the Sixteenth Pennsylvania.

Ponce, Aug. 4, via St. Thomas, Aug. 5.—The American army of invasion advanced five miles this afternoon, from Juan Diaz to a bridge across the Das Calabredos River.

The bridge is an important strategic position. It is flanked by high hills.

The Sixteenth Pennsylvania went into camp there at 6 o'clock. The rest of the men of Gen. Ernst's brigade, consisting of the Second and Third Wisconsin Regiments, are to advance tomorrow.

Last night a few mounted men under command of Major Reed, of the Sixteenth Pennsylvania, advanced to Coamo.

They were fired upon by some Spanish troops in a block-house to the southwest of the town. They returned the fire and then retired. No one was hurt.

The transport Roumania, which was around at Guánica, got off and has arrived at Arroyo.

With the exception of the artillery, all of Gen. Brooke's force has now been landed at Arroyo.

The sanitary authorities at Ponce have taken hold of their work with much vigor. They have caused the cemetery to be sealed, and hereafter intramural burials will be forbidden.

A plot of ground a distance from the city will be condemned for burial purposes, and will be consecrated by the bishop.

SICK SOLDIERS FROM PONCE.

Capt. Alger Among Those to Arrive on the Obedon.

Norfolk, Va., Aug. 5.—The steamer Obedon, otherwise designated as United States army transport No. 20, arrived at Old Point today.

She came direct from Ponce, Porto Rico, and aboard her were forty-six sick soldiers, principally of the First and Second Regiments of Wisconsin Infantry. The sick are mainly suffering from malarial fever and none is regarded as being dangerously ill.

The following officers are among the sick on the Obedon: Capt. Alger, son of the Secretary of War; Major Mills, son of Hon. Roger Q. Mills; First Lieut. Neim, of Wisconsin; and Dr. Brower. The sick are in charge of Surgeon Major H. E. Bradley.

The ship, upon which no quarantine flag flies, is anchored off Old Point, awaiting orders from Washington. She will be permitted to proceed to New York City, where the general hospital at Old Point is said to be pretty well filled at present.

THE SIXTH MASSACHUSETTS.

Four of Its Officers Resign Before the Examining Board Convened.

An official inquiry was made Thursday by the Secretary of War in regard to the trouble in the Sixth Massachusetts Volunteers now in Porto Rico, in the following telegram:

"Gen. Miles, Ponce, Porto Rico: Secretary of War desires to know if there is any ground for the rumor that four of the officers of the Sixth Massachusetts have resigned, and if so, the names of the officers and the reasons for their resignations. This inquiry is made at the instance of the governor of Massachusetts."

A reply was received by cable from Gen. Miles yesterday, saying that a board had been detailed to examine certain officers in the Massachusetts regiment who had been charged with inefficiency.

Upon hearing of the appointment of the board, four officers of the regiment handed in their resignations to the commanding general and they were accepted. This ended the matter and the board was discharged.

The officers who were charged with inefficiency and who resigned to forestall action by the examining board are Col. E. Willard, Lieut. Col. G. S. Chaffin, Maj. C. S. Taylor and Capt. Goode.

TWO MORE TOWNS TAKEN.

Macias Reports the Capture of Adjuntas and Utuado.

Madrid, Aug. 5.—Capt. Macias today sent a dispatch from San Juan, Porto Rico, to Gen. Correa, minister of war, saying that a body of American cavalry, accompanied by a number of natives, has entered the towns of Adjuntas and Utuado.

The dispatch adds that the natives have risen at Anaco. Yesterday an important skirmish took place on the River Des Calabredos. The Americans disembarked and captured the lighthouse at Cabezas, San Juan.

THE CERRUTI CLAIM.

Unless Colombia Comes to Time Italy Will Make Trouble.

London, Aug. 5.—A dispatch to the Standard from Rome says it is semi-officially stated that the Republic of Colombia has already deposited the sum required by Cerruti's creditors.

Italy, however, will not allow Colombia to suspend the conditions of the ultimatum delivered by Admiral Candioli. She insists that President Cleveland's judgment as arbitrator in the case be absolutely complied with.

If Colombia allows the period of the ultimatum to expire without complying with it, the Colombian minister at Rome will receive his passports.

THE AUXILIARY NAVY.

The First Steps for Its Disintegration Being Considered.

The first steps necessary to the disintegration of the auxiliary navy are being considered, but all plans are as yet in embryo, having gone no further than a series of conferences between bureau chiefs in the Navy Department.

The necessity for disbanding this branch of the service developed earlier than was expected, when Congress appropriated a vast sum of money for its organization.

A number of the ships which the Navy Department has acquired by lease and purchase have not yet been attached to the service. The delay is due to several causes. Some were in foreign ports, others were in dock and many more have not yet been put in readiness for war service.

It is impossible to learn just what contracts the Navy Department has outstanding, owing to a reluctance of officials to discuss the matter, but the number of vessels which have not yet been delivered is large. Though the expense thus incurred will be heavy, no complaints are heard, as the fact that there is no need of such reinforcements is a source of satisfaction.

The disintegration of the auxiliary navy is certain to be attended by considerable financial loss. The vessels acquired for this emergency branch of the service include 15 cruisers, 10 colliers, 3 supply ships, 11 yachts, 21 tugs and 1 transport.

These vessels for various purposes. A few of the most useful of these craft, particularly some of the yachts, will be permanently retained by the navy as dispatch boats and for other light service where speed is an object.

The yachts will doubtless find a ready market and at prices in excess of the purchase figures if the Navy Department wants to hold out. A certain degree of historical importance will, in future years, surround such vessels as the Gloucester, the Vixen, the Wasp and the Hist.

These vessels which were acquired for operations, and these will probably be bought back by the original owners and others who have the means to support such magnificent war relics. It is not believed there should be any loss suffered by the Government in the disposition of the yachts.

Those who are familiar with the organization and disbandment of the auxiliary fleet acquired during the civil war remember that it was disposed of at an immense loss, but this was due largely to the fact that the vessels were of no use to the navy, and the naval officials under whose jurisdiction the transfers were conducted. Secretary Long hopes the present emergency will be the last of such a disposition.

Without great discrepancy between the original cost and subsequent realization.

LEE TO SUCCEED BLANCO.

To Be Governor Pending Establishment of Cuban Government.

Preparations are being made to dispatch Maj. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee and the Seventh Army Corps to Cuba immediately after the conclusion of peace between America and Spain. The plans provide for the embarkation of the troops within a week if Spain submits to America's terms of peace. For the last two weeks the Seventh Corps has been fully equipped by the assignment of signal officers, engineer officers and surgeons.

Under Gen. Lee and the regiments of his command have been mobilized at Jacksonville, a convenient point for embarkation.

It has been generally understood in official quarters for some time that Gen. Lee would have the honor of entering Havana with the troops of his command. It was presumed that this would be done in the autumn, when the campaign in Northern Cuba should be begun, but now that an early peace seems probable, Gen. Lee goes in at this time.

Under the terms of the military government, pending the installation of the Cuban administration.

The troops will be distributed among the large towns of northern Cuba, notably Havana, Matanzas, and on the southern coast of Cienfuegos. It is probable that three or four regiments of Gen. Lee's corps will be withdrawn from Jacksonville to the provisional division under Gen. Wade for Porto Rico.

AT MONTAUK POINT.

Making Preparations to Receive the Santiago Troops.

Bridgeport, Conn., Aug. 5.—Trains loaded with building material are rolling towards Montauk Point, while a big force of men is at work clearing the land on the ocean side selected as a healthy home for the heroes of Santiago. The work of preparing the campground is in the hands of a Long Island railroad company, which expects to have it ready before the advance guard of Shafter's victorious troops arrives.

One hundred carpenters started at work this morning. A large force of men is busy driving wells near the railroad station at Port Pond Bay. Eight side-tracks, measuring in all four miles in length, are being laid to accommodate the heavy trains which are soon expected here. One of the storehouses which is to be built will be 200x50 feet in dimensions, and there are to be four others. The camp has been located on a great plain about one mile from the station and on the ocean side.

A TAXABLE RENT RECEIPT. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that the following form of a rent receipt is taxable:

"New York, Aug. 1.—Mr. John Doe (tenant), to Richard Roe (owner), to rent of flat, etc. (description), as leased, for August, 1898."

"Received payment—Aug. 1, 1898." (Signature.)

The commissioner holds that this receipt is taxable as a memorandum for the hire, use or rent of lands or tenement or portion thereof, and that the amount of tax imposed is 25 cents.

Where a receipt is given for money as rent and there are no other recitals in the receipt it does not require a stamp. The receipt contains any phrase or clause that can be construed as a contract for the hire, use or rent of the aforesaid, then in such case the receipt becomes something more than a bare receipt and should be stamped accordingly.

Saturday and Sunday Excursions to Baltimore Only \$1.25 via Pennsylvania Railroad.

Saturdays and Sundays during August. Return following Monday. All trains except Congressional Limited. 2:45, 5:45, 7:45, 9:45 a. m.

The Weather—Libbey & Co. say—Fair weather; variable winds.

DEATH ROLL INCREASING

Yellow Fever Now Claiming More Victims Than Malaria.

LATE NEWS FROM SHAFTER

Exhaustion and Exposure Has Robbed the Troops of Their Vitality. Leaving Them Physically Unable to Combat the Disease—The President Greatly Exercised Over the Situation.

The latest fever news from Gen. Shafter is not calculated to allay the apprehension of military authorities. The following message was received from him by the War Department last night:

"Santiago, via Haiti, Aug. 5.—Adjutant General of the Army, Washington: 'Sanitary report for August 4—Total sick, 3,354; fever cases, 2,545; total new cases of fever, 50; total fever cases returned to duty, 549; deaths August 4—Joseph Hynes, Troop E, Ninth Cavalry, and David Merrett, Troop C, Third Cavalry, cause not reported; Peter L. Van derboom, Company L, Thirty-fourth Michigan, malarial fever; H. L. Pease, Company H, Eighth Infantry, malarial fever; Patrick Neely, Company F, Thirty-fourth Michigan, yellow fever; L. Parnier, Company G, Thirtieth Infantry, yellow fever; Fred Roper, Company H, Twenty-first Infantry, yellow fever; Alfred H. Taylor, Company H, Twenty-first Infantry, yellow fever; O. Thornton, Company B, Thirty-fourth Michigan, yellow fever; Paul Zambach, Company K, First Illinois, yellow fever; Charles Thoman, Company A, Eighth Ohio, malarial fever; William Corbin, Company C, Twenty-second Infantry, malarial fever; William Murphy, Company E, Eighth Infantry, malarial fever; William Gilson, Company G, Seventh Infantry, typhoid fever; Nathan J. Abbott, Company B, Seventh Infantry, typhoid fever."

"SHAFTER, Major General."

The bulletin just quoted shows no abatement in the spread of the disease, and what is still more unsatisfactory, the death toll continues to increase. The yellow fever seems to have taken a lead over malarial disease in claiming victims, and the deaths attributed to the former are far in excess of similar fatalities on any previous day since the epidemic appeared.

It is accounted for by the fact that the entire army is becoming prostrated, and the vitality of even those troops now free from the fever is rapidly ebbing away, leaving them little physical strength to withstand the ravages of the disease.

The President is understood to be thoroughly exercised over the situation, and urges the application of the only radical remedy at hand, which is the immediate removal of the army. But the War Department is already bending every energy to this end.

The following was posted at the War Department at 9:30 a. m.:

"Santiago, August 4.—Adjutant General of the Army, Washington: 'Sanitary report for August 3: Total sick, 3,778; total fevers, 2,886; new cases fever, 49; cases fever returned to duty, 588."

Deaths July 31—Private Conrad C. Johnson, Company A, First Infantry, acute dysentery; August 2—Private Harry Boonell, Company A, Eighth Infantry, dysentery; Private Hugh Galbreath, Company G, Seventh Infantry, yellow fever; August 3—Sergeant Christian Larsen, Company F, Twelfth Infantry, typhoid fever; Private Thomas J. Barrett, Company E, Seventh Infantry, acute dysentery; Private Henry Kaestner, Company L, Thirtieth Infantry, malarial fever; Private Peter Haan, Company D, Thirtieth Infantry, malarial fever; Private Joseph G. Green, Company D, Thirtieth Infantry, malarial fever; Private George Martin, Company L, Thirtieth Infantry, malarial fever."

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The following was posted at the War Department at 9:40 a. m.:

"Santiago, Aug. 5.—Adjutant General, U. S. A., Washington: 'First Lieut. James B. Steele, Signal Corps, U. S. A., Volunteers, died of Santiago fever at 2 a. m. in the hospital at this place today. LAGARDE, Surgeon.'

CAPT. CLARK BROKEN DOWN.

The Oregon's Commander Will Return to the States.

Capt. Clark, the commander of the battleship Oregon, has been condemned, to use the technical term, by a board of medical survey at Santiago, and ordered to return to the United States on the first naval vessel leaving for an American port.

Capt. Clark has broken down under the terrible strain to which he has been subjected in the last four months, and will be granted leave of absence in which to recuperate. If his health shall not have been restored on the expiration of the leave, it will be necessary to place him on the retired list.

It has been definitely settled, however, that Capt. Clark shall receive substantial advancement in his grade, and, if he is obliged to retire, the Navy Department will undoubtedly recommend that he be promoted to flag rank on account of his brilliant services since he has been in command of the Oregon. His successor on the big battleship has not been selected.

When the Navy Department decided in March last to order the Oregon to Key West from San Francisco Capt. Alex. H. McCormick was her commanding officer. Capt. McCormick was examined by a board of medical officers about that time and "condemned," as Capt. Clark has been.

The Navy Department was much embarrassed over the necessary action of the medical board, as an exceptionally good commander was desired to conduct the battleship on the unprecedented voyage for vessels of her class, from San Francisco to Key West, a series of runs aggregating about 15,000 miles. The right man was found in Capt. Clark, then in command of the monitor Monterey at San Diego, Cal.

The wonderful record made by the Oregon on that long voyage is generally conceded to be due to the efficiency of Capt. Clark and Chief Engineer Miliken.

Capt. Clark was not frightened by the anticipated attack from an enemy superior in number, armor and armament to his own ship, and it has passed into a legend in naval circles that he responded to a warning sent him by the Navy Department with the announcement that he did not want to be bothered with instructions, and hoped he would have the good luck to meet the Spanish fleet.

The magnificent steaming record of the Oregon attracted attention throughout the world. In the naval battle at Santiago the Oregon was in the thickest of the fight. In his report of the engagement, Commodore Sampson, giving the greatest praise to the Oregon and the Gloucester, and Commodore Schley also paid a high tribute to Clark's battleship.

DEPORTING SPAIN'S ARMY. The Non-Arrival of Transports Causing Some Alarm.

It has been suggested that Spain, in her impoverished financial condition, would be unable to furnish the necessary transportation facilities to get the troops from Cuba to Spain. But Spain is not so hard up as many people believe. She has just made arrangements to send 5,000 in specie to her soldiers now in Santiago who surrendered to Gen. Shafter on Wednesday last. Gen. Shafter cabled to the War Department to ask if there was any objection to Spain sending this money. The answer went back quickly that there was none. Had she asked to send ten times the amount, the answer would have been the same.

In regard to the transporting of troops, the difficulties in the way of prompt action are numerous. For example, not a single transport ship has yet arrived at Santiago to take home the Spanish soldiers who are now on parole there. Some of these transports were there on the 30th, and the officials of the War Department are angry because none of them has yet arrived. So the work of transporting Blanco's army and the other troops in Cuba and Porto Rico might come some months of time. Meanwhile, there would be friction between these soldiers and the Cubans.

The troops would have to be cared for and fed, and as a business proposition, the authorities deem it wiser to assist in transporting these soldiers than it would be to care for them in Cuba until Spain herself might be able to take them away.

The peace negotiations have not interrupted the war operations, as was seen when sixteen regiments were ordered to the command of Maj. Gen. Wade and ordered to Porto Rico. This is regarded as a grand military move, as well as an effective military one. These regiments get to the front every State in the Union will be represented in the far in excess of similar fatalities on any previous day since the epidemic appeared.

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